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EXAMINER

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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Paper No. 12

Application Number: 09/059,077  
Filing Date: April 09, 1998  
Appellant(s): Johnston et al.

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Robert E. Malm  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to appellant's brief on appeal filed December 20, 1999.

**(1) *Real Party in Interest***

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences***

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A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

**(3) *Status of Claims***

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) *Status of Amendments After Final***

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

**(5) *Summary of Invention***

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) *Issues***

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is correct.

**(7) *Grouping of Claims***

Appellant's brief includes a statement that claims 1-25 do not stand or fall together and provides reasons as set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(c)(7) and (c)(8).

**(8) *Claims Appealed***

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(9) *Prior Art of Record***

The following is a listing of the prior art of record relied upon in the rejection of claims under appeal.

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5,751,344	Schnee	5-1998
5,873,557	Schilling et al.	2-1999
5,111,289	Lucas et al.	5-1992
5,737,657	Paddock et al.	4-1998
5,729,016	Klapper et al.	3-1998
5,598,207	Kormos et al.	1-1997
5,762,556	Kurian	6-1998
5,107,286	Sergeant	4-1992
4,695,881	Kenedy et al.	9-1987
5,093,677	McMahon	3-1992
4,739,409	Baumeister	4-1988
4,408,695	Balkwill et al.	10-1983
4,225,881	Tovi	9-1980
4,578,665	Yang	3-1986
5,652,849	Conway et al.	7-1997

**(10) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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2. Claims 1, 2, 5, 14, 18, 19, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. further in view of Lucas et al.

As for claims these claims, Schnee discloses a camera, which is allowed to rotate about its axis and can be mounted in a location on a vehicle (or marine vessel) that will not interfere with a users view (figure 1; column 2, lines 50-65). This means that it can be mounted at any angle with respect to gravity. In column 3, lines 60-64, he also discloses a control area with switches and a joystick that controls the movement (panning and tilting) of the camera. It is inherent that the switches and control buttons are the same kind of controls because some switches can be pressed on or off. It is also inherent for the control buttons and the joystick can be operated with one hand because these type of controls do not require a second hand to operate. The movement is operated by two motors (one for tilting and one for panning) in a water sealed housing (columns 2 & 3, lines 66-67 and 1-4). Columns 2 and 3, lines 66-67 and 1-3 demonstrate mounting the camera to the tilting motor which is mounted to the panning motor (also see figure 2 ). Except for that Schnee does not disclose a control area attached to an adjustable mount and an image capture box. Schilling et al. discloses a rotatable mounted display device that is applicable for an electronic apparatus or navigation and television systems (column 2, lines 58-62). It would have been obvious to have an adjustable control/display area for easy access for the navigator or operator. Also, the crew or passenger(s) positioned at a different angle can rotate it in order to operate the controls or to view the display. Now, Lucas et al. discloses a rotatable/ adjustable pan and tilt camera mounted on a vehicle and can be easily controlled by the driver (or user). This

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device includes a display/ control apparatus that is mounted and secured in the vehicle.

Furthermore, Lucas et al. also discloses a camera that is mounted on the windshield of a vehicle (column 4, lines 17-20). Referring to figure 4, one can see that the camera can be mounted at any angle. Lastly, Lucas' invention can record the captured image(s). Please refer to the abstract and figures 1 & 4. Recording the captured scene is advantageous for future reference, especially when the operator is navigating. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a display/control box and an image capture box mounted at any angle with respect to gravity.

3. Claims 3, 4, 8, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al and Lucas et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Paddock et al.

For these claims, Schnee and Schilling et al. do not disclose a mount assembly with a quick disconnect or any kind of locking mechanism. Lucas et al. discloses a pan and tilt camera with display control that has some manner of locking (column 4, lines 17-24), but does not include a first or secondary self-locking mechanism. Paddock et al. discloses two mechanisms, which includes a ball-plunger and a quick release mechanism for locking, in column 7, lines 27-30 and in the abstract. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include an automatic locking system for the advantage of the person operating the vehicle. The user would not have to waste time adjusting the pan and tilt of the camera.

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4. Claims 6, 7, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Klapper et al..

As for claims 6-7 and 21-22, Schnee discloses a pan and tilt camera on a vehicle. However, he does not disclose a camera mounted on the roof rack of the vehicle. Klapper et al. teaches us about a pan and tilt camera mounted on any roof rack brand (figure 2) and/or light bar of a vehicle. In addition, Klapper et al. discloses a camera attachment for a ship in figure 15. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to mount the camera on the roof rack of the vehicle because the user can capture images at better angles outside the vehicle.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Kormos et al..

As for claim 10, Schnee discloses a camera with a singular housing for pan and tilt. However, he does not describe the system in detail. Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. do not disclose this limitation at all. In figure 1 and the abstract, Kormos et al. discloses a pointing mechanism that has a singular support and separate mechanisms for operating pan and tilt. Please also refer to figure 4, and elements 562 and 564. Kormos et al. disclose slip clutches as slip ring and brush assembly 536 (figures 1 and 3, column 3, lines 40-52). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include this type of control system for easy access and adjusting of the camera while the operating the vehicle.

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6. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kormos et al. as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Kurian.

For this claim, Schnee, Schilling et al., and Lucas et al. do not disclose a pan and tilt camera system with a slip clutch. Kormos et al. discloses a slip clutch as applied to claim 10. However, Kormos et al. does not disclose the added features stated in claim 11. Although Kurian's patent does not explicitly disclose applications for cameras, Kurian discloses information about an adjustable clutch device that appears to be very similar to the features of the slip clutch. Please refer to the abstract and figure 2. He also mentions a clutch having a free rotation control, a friction disc, a wave (or spring) washer, etc. in figures 2 and 5. In figures 1 and 2, Kurian shows a friction pad between the gear and support housing. It is advantageous to add a clutch with all of the features in the limitations because it allows better pan and tilt maneuvering when the user or operator of the car captures images with the camera. The addition of a rotational free gear also allows the operator to rotate the input end of the clutch and line up the spline with thereof and the spline with the power shaft (column 1, lines 29-31). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a slip clutch with the added features.

7. Claim 12 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of Sergeant et al. and further in view of Kennedy et al.



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For claim 12, Schnee, Schilling et al., and Lucas et al. do not disclose information about a camera housing that has an opening to accept optical filters nor an o-ring seal. Sergeant discloses a camera housing with an o-ring seal for blocking moisture in the abstract. Then, Kennedy et al. discloses information about a camera housing that has an opening to accept optical filters in column 5, lines 23-26. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include these added features on the camera. The o-ring seal blocks moisture from environmental conditions and the optical filter provides modified focusing for the lens.

As for claim 16, Schnee, Schilling et al. , and Lucas et al. do not mention a camera housing acting as an additional heat sink. Sergeant also does not explicitly mention a heat sink. Instead, he uses an o-ring seal to protect the camera housing from the environment. However, Kennedy et al. discloses this necessity in column 5, lines 13-15. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct a camera enclosure that acts as an additional heat sink because it adds extra protection for the camera power supply in extreme climate conditions or in the environment.

8. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of McMahon.

In this claim, Schnee, Schilling et al., and Lucas et al. do not explicitly disclose a camera in a vehicle that has a stabilized field of view (FOV). However, McMahon discloses this information in column 1, lines 40, and 51-57. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

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skill in the art at the time the invention was made to construct a device that has a FOV stabilized camera because the camera will provide better pictures of moving images when it pans and tilts.

9. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Baumeister.

As for this claim, Schnee, Schilling et al., and Lucas et al. do not explicitly disclose a device with a heat sink. However, in figure 2 and column 3, lines 56-57, Baumeister discloses a camera that includes a heat sink for temperature control. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a heat sink in the camera because it will keep the camera from overheating.

10. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Balkwill et al.

In this claim, Schnee, Schilling et al., and Lucas et al. do not explicitly mention a one way moisture passage plug, but he does have a cable that appears to be flexible in figure 1, element 28. Although Balkwill disclose information relating to a camera, he reveals an electrical box that prevents moisture from entering the box. It has a plug/ opening that receives a wire which is sealed and resists moisture passage. Balkwill's invention can be applied to any camera enclosure. Please refer to column 1, lines 35-40. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a plug with these features. It would add more protection for the camera power supply in different climate conditions.

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11. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Tovi.

As for this claim, Schnee, Schilling et al., and Lucas et al. do not disclose a tinted sphere enclosing the camera. On the other hand, Tovi discloses a silver, transparent, and spherical camera enclosure for surveillance purposes. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the camera in an enclosure. Since this is a surveillance device, one would want to conceal the camera from the images being surveyed.

12. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Yang.

Schnee et al., Schilling et al., and Lucas et al. do not disclose a camera on a rail road locomotive. However, Lucas et al. disclose a camera for a surveillance vehicle (see abstract). Yang discloses a camera for a train car in figure 17. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the camera adaptable to a train car because this train car is a different type of surveillance vehicle.

13. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Conway et al.

Schnee, Schilling et al. , and Lucas et al. do not reveal that the images can be view on the Internet in the vehicle. On the other hand, Conway discloses different communication links to display captured images from a camera. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of

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ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a feature transmitting captured images on the Internet. It allow a surveyor at remote location way to view the images while they are being captured by the camera on the surveillance car.

**(11) Response to Argument**

**THE REJECTION OVER SCHNEE, SCHILLING ET AL. AND LUCAS ET AL.**

In re pages 13-16, appellants argue that “none of the references cited by the examiner disclose an integrated display-control box.”

In response, regarding claim 1, the examiner considers that claim 1 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al.. According to *In re Larson*, 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965), integrating the claimed display-control box is not patentable. Making the display-control box integral does not produce an different result. Doing so is a matter of engineering choice. Schnee discloses a camera, which is allowed to rotate about its axis and can be mounted in a location on a vehicle (or marine vessel) that will not interfere with a users view (figure 1; column 2, lines 50-65). Schnee also discloses joystick controller 56 is preferably physically adjacent selectors switches 44 and video monitor 58 (figures 1-2, column 3, lines 60-67). Schilling et al. discloses a rotatable mounted display device that is applicable for an electronic apparatus or navigation and television systems (column 2, lines 58-62). Lucas et al. discloses a rotatable/ adjustable pan and tilt camera mounted on a vehicle and can be easily controlled by the driver (or user). Lucas et al. also discloses housing 12 which has a video

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recorder 40, a monitor 42 and combination buttons 44, 48 on front of housing 12 (figure 1, column 3, lines 35-60). The buttons 44, 48 in Lucas et al. are not used for controlling camera. However, Schnee also discloses joystick controller 56 is preferably physically adjacent video monitor 58. Therefore, combination of Schnee, Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. will show a display-control box.

In re page 14, appellants argue that Schilling et al. does not envision using a camera with his “device for supporting objects so as to be rotatable about an axis of rotation” and is consequently of little help in providing motivation for integrating “camera controls” into a “display box.”

In response, the examiner considers that Schilling et al. do disclose a display in vehicle is rotatable (column 2, lines 57-62). Schilling et al. does not disclose a display-control box. Schnee discloses a fully rotatable camera on vehicle, a display screen in vehicle and joystick controls in vehicle near the display. Lucas et al. disclose a housing which has a video recorder, a monitor and combination buttons on front of housing. Therefore, the motivation is disclosed by Lucas et al. (column 2, lines 5-15).

In re page 16, appellants argue that the examiner’s argument, “it would have been obvious to have an adjustable control/display area for easy access for the navigator or operator” appears to be based on the applicant’s disclosure, and “a person skilled in the art would find no suggestion or motivation to combine “camera controls” and “display in a single box.”

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In response, the examiner asserts that the examiner's argument "it would have been obvious to have an adjustable control/display area for easy access for the navigator or operator" is not based on the applicant's disclosure. The applicant can find the motivation in Lucas (column 2, lines 5-15), he teaches that the housing with monitor and recorder is small and relatively light in weight so it occupies little space and can be carried easily. This inherently means that his invention can be easily accessed. Schilling discloses a rotatable mounted display device that is applicable for an electronic apparatus or navigation and television systems (column 2, lines 58-62). A camera is apart of a television system. Schnee discloses a camera (column 2, lines 55-65) mounted to a vehicle that can rotate 360 degrees (which means it fully rotates). The camera mounted to a motor housing which contains a motor for panning and a motor for tilting (col. 2 3, lines 66-3). Figure 2 shows the pan motor on the tilt motor in the housing. Lucas et al. also discloses housing 12 which has a video recorder 40, a monitor 42 and combination buttons 44, 48 on front of housing 12 (figure 1, column 3, lines 35-60).

In re page 17, the appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose applicants' "water seal attached to said tilting mechanism".

In response, regarding claim 5, the examiner considers that claim 5 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee patent. Schnee discloses a water seal attached to the tilting mechanism via the motor housing. The tilting motor is disposed within the housing which makes it a part of the housing. Therefore, a water seal is attached to the tilting motor (column 2, lines 66-67, column 3, lines 1-4).

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In re pages 17-18, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose applicants' "viewing angle adjustment lever".

In response, regarding claim 19, the claim is not means and function. Therefore it is not interpreted in light of the specification (§ 112, 6th ¶). Instead, it can be given their broadest possible interpretation. The examiner considers that claim 19 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee. Schnee discloses a control area with switches and a joystick that controls the movement (panning and tilting) of the camera (column 3, lines 60-64). The joystick is the adjustment lever. When a user pan and/or tilt the camera with the joystick, he is able to view images at different angles. In addition, Schilling et al. also disclose a device is used for rotably supporting a display device of a vehicle (column 2, lines 57-62). This means that the display has a viewing angle.

**THE REJECTION OVER SCHNEE, SCHILLING ET AL., LUCAS ET AL. AND  
PADDOCK ET AL.**

Regarding claims 3, 4, 8, 9, the claims are not means and function. Therefore they are not interpreted in light of the specification (§ 112, 6th ¶). Instead, it can be given their broadest possible interpretation.

In re pages 18-19, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose applicants' "mount assembly [that] incorporates a quick disconnect mechanism."

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In response, regarding claim 3, the examiner considers that claim 3 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Paddock et al.. Paddock et al. disclose two mechanism, which includes a ball-plunger and a quick release mechanism in column 7, lines 27-30 and in the abstract.

In re pages 19-20, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose applicants' "double locking mechanism".

In response, regarding claim 4, the examiner considers that claim 4 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Paddock et al.. Paddock discloses two mechanisms, which includes a ball-plunger 80 and a quick release mechanism 70 for locking (see abstract, column 7, lines 27-45, column 8, lines 33-36).

In re pages 21-22, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose applicants' "ball-plunger for self-locking said mounting assembly".

In response, regarding claim 8, the examiner considers that claim 8 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Paddock et al.. Paddock discloses ball-plunger 80 which provide a stop has a "self-locking" function (figure 6, column, lines 27-45).

In re pages 22, appellants argue that none of the cited references Schnee, Schilling et al., Lucas et al. and Paddock et al. disclose "a security fastener as a secondary and operator activated mechanic locking mechanism."



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In response, regarding claim 9, the examiner considers that claim 9 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Paddock et al.. Paddock discloses two mechanisms, which includes a ball-plunger 80 and a quick release mechanism 70 for locking (see abstract, column 7, lines 27-45, column 8, lines 33-36).

**THE REJECTION OVER SCHNEE, SCHILLING ET AL., LUCAS ET AL. AND KLAPPER ET AL.**

Regarding claims 6, 7, 21, 22, the claims are not means and function. Therefore they are not interpreted in light of the specification (§ 112, 6th ¶). Instead, it can be given their broadest possible interpretation.

In re pages 23-24, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose a “mount assembly adapted to engage a roof-rack of a vehicle”.

In response, regarding claim 6, the examiner considers that claim 6 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Klapper et al.. Klapper et al. disclose a pan and tilt camera mounted on any roof rack brand (figures 2, 15, column 3, lines 65-67, column 4, lines 1-4, column 13, lines 41-52).

In re page 25, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose a “mount assembly . . . adapted to engaged a THULE brand roof rack system.”

In response, regarding claim 7, the examiner considers that claim 7 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Klapper et al..

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Klapper et al. disclose a pan and tilt camera mounted on any roof rack brand (figures 2, 15, column 3, lines 65-67, column 4, lines 1-4, column 13, lines 41-52).

In re pages 25-26, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose a “mount assembly [that] mates to a YAKIMA brand roof rack system.”

In response, regarding claim 21, the examiner considers that claim 21 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Klapper et al.. Klapper et al. disclose a pan and tilt camera mounted on any roof rack brand (figures 2, 15, column 3, lines 65-67, column 4, lines 1-4, column 13, lines 41-52).

In re pages 25-26, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose a “mount assembly [that] mates to a YAKIMA brand roof rack system.”

In re pages 26-27, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose a “mount assembly [that] includes an adapter plate to mate to a light bar used on emergency and patrol guard vehicles.”

In response, regarding claim 22, the examiner considers that claim 22 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Klapper et al.. Klapper et al. disclose a pan and tilt camera mounted on any roof rack brand (figures 2, 15, column 3, lines 65-67, column 4, lines 1-4, column 13, lines 41-52).

**THE REJECTION OVER SCHNEE, SCHILLING ET AL., LUCAS ET AL. AND KORMOS ET AL..**

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In re pages 27-28, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose “singular support for both pan and tilt mechanism” and “slip clutches”.

In response, regarding claim 10, the claim is not means and function. Therefore it is not interpreted in light of the specification (§ 112, 6th ¶). Instead, it can be given their broadest possible interpretation. The examiner considers that claim 10 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Kormos et al.. Kormos et al. disclose a pointing mechanism that has a singular support and separate mechanisms for operating pan and tilt (see abstract, figures 1 and 4, elements 562, 564). Kormos et al. disclose slip clutches as slip ring and brush assembly 536 (figures 1 and 3, column 3, lines 40-52).

**THE REJECTION OVER SCHNEE, SCHILLING ET AL., LUCAS ET AL. AND KORMOS ET AL. AND KURIAN.**

In re pages 28-29, appellants argue that Kormos et al. does not disclose a slip clutch.

In response, regarding claim 11, the examiner considers that claim 11 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view Kormos et al. and Kurtain. Kormos et al. disclose slip clutch as slip ring and brush assembly 536 (figures 1 and 3, column 3, lines 40-52).

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**THE REJECTION OVER SCHNEE, SCHILLING ET AL., LUCAS ET AL.,  
SERGEANT ET AL. AND KENEDY ET AL..**

Regarding claims 12 and 16, the claims are not means and function. Therefore they are not interpreted in light of the specification (§ 112, 6th ¶). Instead, it can be given their broadest possible interpretation.

In re pages 29-30, appellants argue that Kenedy et al. does not disclose the claim 12 limitation.

In response, regarding claim 12, the examiner considers that claim 12 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Sergeant et al. and Kenedy et al. Please, see Office Action for the rejection of the claim.

In re pages 30-31, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose the limitation of claim 16.

In response, regarding claim 16, the examiner considers that claim 16 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Sergeant et al. and Kenedy et al. Please, see Office Action for the rejection of the claim.

**THE REJECTION OVER SCHNEE, SCHILLING ET AL., LUCAS ET AL. AND  
McMAHON.**

In re pages 32-33, appellants argue that none of the prior art cited by the examiner disclose the limitation of claim 13.

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In response, regarding claim 13, the examiner considers that claim 13 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of McMahon. McMahon discloses Field of View (FOV) stabilized camera as a gyro-stabilized camera system (column 1, lines 40-57).

**THE REJECTION OVER SCHNEE, SCHILLING ET AL., LUCAS ET AL. AND  
BAUMEISTER.**

In re pages 33-34, appellants argue that none of the prior art cited by the examiner disclose the limitation of claim 15.

In response, regarding claim 15, the examiner considers that claim 15 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Baumeister. Baumeister discloses a camera includes a heat sink for temperature control (figure 2, column 3, lines 56-57).

**THE REJECTION OVER SCHNEE, SCHILLING ET AL., LUCAS ET AL. AND  
BALKWILL ET AL.**

In re pages 34-36, appellants argue that none of the prior art cited by the examiner disclose the limitation of claim 17.

In response, regarding claim 17, the examiner considers that claim 17 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Balkwill

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et al.. Balkwill et al. disclose an electric box that prevents moisture from entering the box (column 1, lines 35-40).

**THE REJECTION OVER SCHNEE, SCHILLING ET AL., LUCAS ET AL. AND YANG.**

In re page 37, appellants argue that none of the cited references disclose applicants' "a mount assembly adaptable to a railroad locomotive attachment".


In response, regarding claim 23, the examiner considers that claim 23 as claimed still do not distinguish over Schnee in view of Schilling et al. and Lucas et al. further in view of Yang. Yang discloses a camera for a train car in figure 17.

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For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

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March 11, 2000

  
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